The Caledonian Mercury. No. 10,234.

Price 3d.] EDINBURGH, SATURDAY, APRIL 14. 1787.

THEATRE ROYAL.

For the Benefit of Mr WOODS.

On MONDAY Evening next, April 16. will be presented,
The COMEDY of
THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR

Sir John Falstaff, Mr WILSON;
Sir Hugh Evans, Mr MOSS;
Doctor Caius, Mr LA-MASH;
Squire Slender, Mr WARD;
Fenton, Mr ILIFF; Justice Shallow, Mr CHARTERIS;
Mr Page, Mr W. WELLS; Host of the Garter, Mr BELL;
Pistol, Mr HALLION; Bardolph, Mr J. BLAND;
Nym, Mr BLAND, jun. Simple, Mr MICHEL;
Jack Rugaby, Mr YATES; Robin, Master CHARTERIS;
And Mr Ford, — Mr WOODS.
Mrs Page, Mrs SPARKS;
Ann Page, Mrs ILIFF;
Dame Quickly, Mrs CHARTERIS;
And Mrs Ford, Mrs KEMBLE.

Before the Play,
AN ADDRESS TO THE AUDIENCE,
By Mr WOODS.
Composed for the Occasion by
Mr BURNS, the celebrated AYRSHIRE BARD.

After the Play,
The Favourite SONG of *TALLY-HO!*, by Mrs ILIFF.
To which will be added, *(not acted these four years)*, the
FARCE OF
THE GUARDIAN.

Mr Heartly, (the Guardian) Mr WOODS;
Young Clackit, Mr WARD;
And Old Clackit, Mr MOSS;
Lucy, Mrs VILLARS;
And Harriet, Mrs WROTON.

TICKETS to be had of Mr WOODS, at his house, No. 4. Shakespeare's Square, and of Mr GIBB, at the Office of the Theatre, where places for the Boxes may be taken.

BY PARTICULAR DESIRE.
FOR THE BENEFIT OF
Mr LA-MASH and Mr HALLION.
On WEDNESDAY Evening, April 18. 1787,
WILL BE PRESENTED,
A New Comedy, *(acted here but once)* called,
I'LL TELL YOU WHAT.

This Comedy was written by Mrs INCHBALD, and is now performing with unbounded applause. In its first run at the Theatre-Royal, Haymarket, it was acted thirty-nine successive nights to crowded and overflowing houses.

Mr Euston, Mr WILSON,
In which character he will introduce the
UPS and DOWNS of LIFE.
Mr Anthony Euston, Mr KEMBLE;
Charles Euston, Mr WOODS;
Colonel Downright, Mr W.-WELLS;
Sir George Euston, Mr ILIFF;
Sir Harry Harmless, Mr LA MASH;
And Major Cyprus, Mr WARD.
Lady Harriet Cyprus, Mrs WROTON;
Lady Euston, Mr SPARKS;
Bloom, Mrs WILSON;
And a Young Lady, Mrs KEMBLE.
The PROLOGUE by Mr ILIFF;
And the EPILOGUE by Mrs KEMBLE.
End of Act III. *(by particular desire)* a SONG,
Written by the EAST-LOTHIAN BARD,
Called, *The Maid that tends the Goats*; or, *Sandy's Delight*,
By Mrs KEMBLE.
End of the PLAY,
An INTERLUDE, taken from Mr FOOT's Comedy of
The Devil upon Two Sticks, called,
DOCTOR LAST's EXAMINATION
Before the College of Physicians.

The Devil, Mr W.-WELLS;
Secretary, Mr CHARTERIS;
Doctor O'Flarty, Mr HALLION,
In which character he will introduce the Song of
SIX BOTTLES MORE.
And Doctor Last, Mr MOSS.

To which will be added, a Farce, called, The
ANATOMIST;
OR, THE
SHAM DOCTOR.

Monsieur Medicine, (the French Doctor) Mr LA-MASH;
Old Gerald, Mr CHARTERIS;
Young Gerald, Mr BELL;
Simon, Mr J. BLAND;
Martin, Mr YATES;
And Crispen, (the Sham Doctor) Mr WILSON.
Doctor's Wife, Mrs CHARTERIS;
Angelica, Mrs J. BLAND;
Waiting Woman, Mrs VILLARS;
And Beatrice, Mrs LA-MASH.

Tickets to be had, and Places for the Boxes taken of Mr GIBB, at the Office of the Theatre; of Mr LA-MASH, No. 8. North St David's Street, St Andrew's Square; and of Mr HALLION, No. 2. Prince's Street.

Edinburgh, 14th April 1787.

ALEXANDER D'ASTI returns his most respectful thanks to his friends, for the encouragement which he has met with since his arrival in this Metropolis, and begs leave to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public in general, That he continues to teach the French and German Languages, on the same terms with the other teachers in this city.

Mr D'ASTI proposes to publish immediately a NEW GUIDE to the FRENCH LANGUAGE, composed of such Instructions, as will be found to lead young people to the right understanding and proper orthography of that language; and expressed in a manner better adapted to the capacities of young people than any other hitherto published. To which will be added, a Short System of French Book-keeping, calculated both to promote the knowledge of the mercantile style in the French Language, and the method of arranging and adjusting accounts of business, which, in a trading country, can never be unacceptable.

Subscriptions taken in by Mr Creech, Mr E. Balfour, Mr Gordon, Booksellers; and by Alexander D'Asti, first Scale Stair, Blackfriar's Wynd.

Copartnership Dissolved.

THE Copartnership of LAWRIE and BROWN, Agents here, was by mutual consent dissolved on the 31st of last month, either of whom has power to uplift and pay the Company's accounts.

Each continues on his own separate account in the same line of business, and begs to solicit the countenance of his friends.

DAVID LAWRIE jun.
Glasgow, April 13. 1787. THOMAS BROWN.

NEW CLUB.

THE Members are requested to dine together at Bayll's, on Tuesday next 17th current.
Dinner to be on the table at half past four o'clock.

FILLIGREE WORK.

F. ROBERTSON, Filligree Worker, No. 10. St Andrew's Street, begs leave to inform the Ladies, she continues to teach FILLIGREE; also, sells all sorts of Filligree Paper: Likewise, teaches Flowers, and a new-invented Work of Wafers, at three Shillings each Lesson.

IN February last a Woman left a LETTER at a house in New Street, Canongate, saying that it came from a place some miles from Edinburgh. If the Woman who delivered it will let Mr Elliot, Bookseller in the Parliament Close, Edinburgh, know from whom she received it, she shall have TWO GUINEAS for her trouble, if the person from whom she received the letter is actually discovered.

Reform of the Internal Government OF THE ROYAL BOROUGHS.

At the Burgh of IRVINE, the Tenth day of April, Seventeen Hundred and Eighty-Seven Years,

IN presence of me, Notary Public, and Witnesses subscribing, compeared Robert Fod, merchant in Irvine, Secretary of the Committee of Burgesses of the said burgh, and Robert Smith, present Convener of the Six Incorporated Trades thereof, Commissioners appointed by the said Committee, for themselves, and in name and behalf of all the other Burgesses and Heritors, friendly to the Reform of the Internal Government of the Royal Boroughs in Scotland; and passed with us to the personal presence of Alexander M'Millan, first Bailie and chief Magistrate on the spot, presiding in Council, with Hugh Watt, present Dean of Guild, John Watt, William Garven, David Muir, Joseph Boyd, Andrew Cunninghame, James Shaw, and William Stewart, being a quorum of the Counsellors sitting in Council within the Council-house; and represented to them, That notwithstanding of the circular letter from the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, as Preses of the Convention of Royal Boroughs, desiring them to instruct their Representative and other Members in Parliament, to give an unqualified opposition to Reform, they were thoroughly convinced that such opposition is adverse to the general sense of the Burgesses and Heritors in this, and the most part of the Royal Boroughs, and to every principle of civil liberty, and idea of public utility:—And, therefore, solemnly protested, that whatever instructions they the Magistrates and Counsellors had taken, or may take upon them to convey, and whatever they had wrote, or may write to the Member of Parliament, shall not be understood to import or convey to them, that such opposition is approved or authorised by the community at large: And further, the said Robert Tod and Robert Smith for themselves, and in name and behalf of all the other Burgesses and Heritors aforesaid, begged leave solemnly to require the said Alexander M'Millan and the other Counsellors above named, to say, whether they had authority from any of the Burgesses out of Council to oppose Reform, and what the names and numbers of such Burgesses were; to which, neither the said Alexander M'Millan, nor any of the other Counsellors, made any answer: And therefore, the said Robert Tod and Robert Smith solemnly protested, That, from their silence, neglect, or refusal, it will appear a plain confession that such opposition is not supported by the community at large, or the general voice of the burgesses and Heritors, but is chiefly or almost entirely confined to a small majority of the members of the Town Council themselves, and their immediate connections and dependents; for, in fact, no fewer than One Hundred and Eighty-four of the Burgesses and Heritors had subscribed the petition to Parliament for Reform, and Six of them were present members of Council, which consisted only of Seventeen persons: Whereupon, and on all and sundry the premises, the said Robert Tod and Robert Smith for themselves, and in name and behalf foresaid, asked and required instruments under the hand of me the said Notary Public subscribing. These things were so acted and done, in presence of the said Alexander M'Millan, first Bailie and Chief Magistrate on the spot, presiding in Council, with the other Counsellors above named, being nine in number, by my openly reading over a schedule of this protest, containing the date and substance thereof, and afterwards respectfully delivering it to the said Alexander M'Millan before, and in presence of Alexander Martin shipbuilder, and James Montgomery wright or turner, both Burgesses of Irvine, witnesses specially called and required to the premisses.

Hæc Attestor, { ALEXANDER NISBET, *N. P.*
ALEXANDER MARTIN, *Witness.*
JAMES MONTGOMERY, *Witness.*

REFORM OF THE Internal Government of the *ROYAL BOROUGHS.*

AT a Meeting of the Magistrates and Town Counsellors of the BOROUGH of ABERBROTHOCK, held within the Town-hall, upon the 7th day of April 1787; appeared James Lawson, Dean of Guild, Preses, and James Johnston, Secretary to the Committee of Heritors, Merchants, Incorporations, and Burgesses of the said Borough, who had made application to Parliament for a Reform of the Internal Government of the Royal Boroughs of Scotland; a measure which the Magistrates and Town Counsellors well knew was agreeable to the wishes and inclinations of almost every person in the Borough, themselves only excepted; and then the said Preses and Secretary represented, that they were informed, that the said Magistrates and Town Counsellors had, without the concurrence of any other inhabitant of the town, instructed the member of Parliament for the Borough to oppose the said Reform in Parliament: Therefore, they under form of Protest, required the said Magistrates and Town Counsellors to declare, as they should afterwards verify the same on oath, if there were any of the Inhabitants of the Borough out of council, who had concurred with them in applying to their member of Parliament to oppose the business of Reform, and what are the names and numbers, if any, of such inhabitants who have so concurred, or authorised the same, to act so opposite to the avowed sentiments and inclinations of the generality, and most respectful part of their fellow-citizens; and protested that the Magistrates and Counsellors should be answerable to their constituents for taking upon them a step, which they well knew was contrary to the inclinations of the inhabitants of the Borough: Whereupon they took instruments in the hands of John Colvill, Town-clerk, *N. P.* before Charles Molison and William Henderson, both merchants in the said Borough, *Witnesses.*

We are informed, that in Aberbrothock, at the meeting of Council, for considering the letter from John Grieve, Esq; Lord Provost of Edinburgh, as Preses of the Convention, desiring the Town Councils to instruct their members to oppose Reform; *Eight* of the Counsellors of Montrose voted to oppose, and *Five* of them not to oppose Reform.

At ELGIN, the Ninth Day of April One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty Seven, and of the Reign of our Sovereign George the Third the twenty-seventh Year,

IN presence of me Notary Public, and witnesses subscribing, compeared personally Dr Thomas Stephen physician in Elgin, Preses, and Mr Alexander Young merchant there, Vice Secretary of the Committee of Burgesses of the burgh of Elgin, and passed with us to the council-chamber of said burgh, where the Magistrates and Council thereof were sitting in council, and then, in the personal presence of the said Magistrates and Town-Council, represented to them, That being informed, that the Right Honourable John Grieve, Esq; Lord Provost of Edinburgh, as Preses of the Convention of Royal Burghs, has applied by letter to the said Town-Council, desiring them to instruct their Representative in Parliament, and such other Members of the House of Commons as they have any influence with, to give an unqualified opposition to Reform; and the Committee of this burgh being thoroughly convinced, that such opposition is adverse to the general sense of the Burgesses and Heritors of most of the Royal Burghs in Scotland, and of this Brgh in particular; therefore they, the said Preses and Secretary, did, for themselves, and in name and behalf of the Burgesses and Heritors friendly to Reform in this Burgh, further represent to John Duff, Esq; Provost of Elgin, Bailie James Craig, Bailie George Fenton, Mr Andrew Fenton Treasurer, Messr. George Brown and James Young Merchant Counsellors, and John Baron Convener of the said burgh, the only members of the Town Council of Elgin presently in Scotland, and now in council, (William Brodie, Esq; of Milntown being resident in London), who are adverse to Reform, and protested That the said Magistrates and Council of the burgh of Elgin, in instructing their Member of Parliament to oppose Reform, do not take upon them to convey or represent, or if they have already given such instructions, That what they may have written shall not be understood to import or convey that such opposition is either authorised or countenanced by the whole Town-Council of Elgin, or even the major part of them, far less by the community or the great body of the Burgesses and Heritors, when in fact it is notorious, that the general voice, opinion and determination of the body of the inhabitants are favourable to Reform. And they the said Preses and Secretary of the Committee of Elgin did require the said Town Council of Elgin, or any one of their number adverse to Reform, to say, whether they have authority from any Burgesses out of council, and what the names and numbers of such Burgesses are who have so authorised them. Whereupon, and upon all and sundry the premises, they asked and took instruments in the hands of me notary public; to which the said Magistrates and Town-Council answered "VERY WELL." These things were so done betwixt the hours of one and two o'clock in the afternoon of the day, month, year of God and King's reign respectively first above written, before and in presence of Andrew Brander and Alexander Gilzean, both writers in Elgin, witnesses to the premisses specially called and required and hereto with me subscribing.

In Quorum Fidem, THO. SELLAR, N. P.
And. Brander, witness.
Alex. Gilzean, witness.

To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.

THERE is a certain description of men so vain of their own opinions, and so bigotted to their own shallow arguments, that it is really a mere waste of time to dispute with them. To conviction they are never open. To reason they are totally deaf; and, as they seldom chance to espouse the rational side of a question, they never fail, when hard pushed, or at a loss for an argument, to set every one down for a madman who differs in opinion with them. Such is the case with your *wise* correspondent Burgh Royal. He has pronounced every friend to Reform to be, without all manner of doubt, a madman, Nay, he goes farther, for he says, they "must be arrived at the very last stage of mental delirium."—Such are the puerile, the pitiful arguments this wiseacre offers in support of the rotten cause he has attempted to defend—arguments for which a school boy would deserve to be whipt, and which every man of common sense or understanding must hold in the utmost contempt and derision. He has discovered a secret, too, of vast importance truly—The wily opponents of Reform, it seems, were never (as generally believed) at a loss for something to say for themselves and their favourite system; but "a prudent silence" they have hitherto observed, till this champion of corruption very valiantly stepped forward to give battle to the Reformers. What a pity it is, a few more such puissant heroes had not ere now been "happily obliged" to quit their lurking holes, to brandish their tinsel weapons in the face of liberty—But prudence advised them to sneak out of the way; and prudent, no doubt, they were in so doing, otherwise the world would long ago have discovered, whether or not the supporters of Reform had any just claim to what Burgh Royal is facetiously pleased to call "an *appearance* of victory in argument." When among contending parties the one leaves the field of battle in the undisputed possession of its antagonist, the world are very apt to judge from *appearances*. The overturn of the constitution of the whole Royal Burghs, and the expulsion of their present Governors, says this all-sufficient hero, is the mode proposed by the friends of Reform to correct the present abuses. Surely no man who knows any thing of the history of Scotland could have the "superlative assurance" to insinuate, far less to maintain, that the present disgraceful system, of internal government is the original established constitution of the Royal Burghs, or that it is not a total deviation from every principle of a free government. No friend to the liberties of his country, or wellwisher to the prosperity of the people, would ever seriously defend a system so notoriously unjustifiable; nor is it to be credited, that any impartial or unprejudiced man of honour would lay his hand, without compunction, upon his bosom, and say, it is his sincere opinion that the present system of Burgh-government requires no amendment; that the general body of the heritors and burgesses, how ever respectable they may be, ought not to have a voice in the election of their town councils; and that it is perfectly just and proper the burgh revenues, amounting to about 100,000l. *per annum* should be at the sole mercy and uncontroulable disposal of a set of men self-elected, and altogether independent of the people. The man who can have the audacity to support these doctrines, would support any thing—"Let no such man be trusted."—As for the present governors, if we can suppose them honest men, they would, on the principles of Reform, stand the same chance of being elected as their fellow-citizens. But, says Burgh Royal, the right of election is proposed to be vested in so many "mobs." Hence "riot, and confusion, and profligacy, and every baneful and dangerous passion in society." A stranger to the manners of the people in this country, would really imagine from this mode of reasoning, that the Scots were the most turbulent, fierce, and unruly set of savages in the universe, and that a few of them could not meet together without tearing one another to pieces. Let the world judge how far that wild and extravagant imputation is just. I shall only ask, Is there any rioting or confusion at the annual elections of the deacons of incorporations? I aver no!—and I likewise aver, that by the regulations laid down in the bill of Reform, few instances could occur where a greater number of people would be assembled together than in the elections of Deacons: the election of the rest of the council would no. doubt, be conducted with the same regularity and decorum. Indeed, it is natural to suppose, with more, if possible, as the electors who are not of the incorporations would consist entirely of the principal heritors and merchant burgesses—nay, perhaps with more decorum than is sometimes observed even among self-elected magistrates themselves; for, to my knowledge, not long ago, the chief magistrate of a certain Burgh, always when he found his council inclining to be refractory, made a practice of enforcing his opinions with a tremendous knotted oaken cudgel, which he never failed to carry with him to the council chamber for that special purpose. With regard to *scrutinies*, it is barely possible that any scrutiny can ever be required, as the voters must all be enrolled, and their qualifications previously ascertained. And in regard to all the dreadful consequences Burgh Royal apprehends from the election of a member of Parliament, his apprehensions on this head are founded on the same fallacious grounds with his other arguments. He admits, that even as matters are at present, there is a contest *every* Michaelmas election; whereas, if the Reform takes place, it would be perfectly unnecessary for a candidate to attend to any Michaelmas election, except "once in six or seven years," or immediately preceding a dissolution of Parliament; and I imagine there are very few candidates, if any, who could afford to corrupt a majority of the Burghs in a district, when the right of suffrage is diffused, as proposed in the bill of Reform; consequently none would attempt it, and corruption, that bane to the liberties of the people, would then, it is to be hoped, be little known in the burgh politics of Scotland. I have now, I hope, answered all Burgh Royal's objections to Reform. I do not expect to make any impression on him, and he will no doubt mark me down as a madman for attempting it; but I hope few or none of my readers are so headstrong. I shall therefore conclude, flattering myself I have plainly demonstrated that this *Scribe of Scribes*, (to use his own *very elegant* stile) has attempted to impose upon the public a heterogeneous jumble of monstrous fallacies and misrepresentations, "sans teeth, sans eyes, sans taste, sans every thing."

ROYAL BURGH.

To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.

SIR,

YOUR correspondent, BURGH ROYAL, does not act handsomely, in condescending to the use of childish nick-names. It is idle and foolish, in all parties, to contend a matter now about to be determined in Parliament: And if You, SIR, will take my advice, you will not allow either drums or trumpets to make any more noise in your paper.

We are highly diverted to find the number of candidates for fame for and against this same reform. There is Burgh Royal, Royal Burgh, and your humble servant:—There will follow, Burgh Imperial, Burgh Immortal, Burgh Infallible, Burgh Celestial——

"And torture this poor Burgh a thousand ways."

The forces upon each side, (if we may compare *great* things with *great*), looks like Homer's list of troops before the walls of Troy. We have an huge mind to quote, to show out learning: an opportunity occurs directly.

A paper war of this kind generally resembles the disputes betwixt Uncle Toby, and his brother, of respectable memory; or between other two personages, immortalized in the same history:

"'Tis an imposture, My Dear," said the Master of the inn; "'tis a false nose."

"'Tis a true nose," said his wife.

"'Tis made of fir-tree," saith he, "I smell "the turpentine."

"There's a pimple on it," said she.

"'Tis a dead nose," replied the inn-keeper.

"'Tis a live-nose;—and, if I am alive myself," said the inn-keeper's wife, "I will touch it."

We shall not hint, who resembles the inn-keeper's wife, (he must blame himself for teaching us to make similes); by his swearing, he must have another touch. But, alas! the Senate are soon to put their hands across, and swear likewise, That none shall touch it but themselves.

A BURGESS.

ON THE LONDON GAZETTE, *April* 10

[*Conſtantinople, March* 10.

THIS capital continues perfectly free from every ſymptom of the plague.

Office of Ordnance, April 5. 1787.

Royal Regiment of Artillery, Captain George Charlton is appointed to be Major of the fifth or invalid battalion, vice Sir Francis James Buchanan, Knt. deceaſed.

Captain William Godwin to be Captain in the fifth or invalid battalion, vice George Charlton.

Captain-Lieutenant Benjamin Marlow to be Captain of a company, vice William Godwin.

Firſt Lieutenant George Lewis to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Benjamin Marlow.

LLOYD LIST.—*April* 10.

THE Horiſon, Balguerie, from the Iſle of France to India and L'Orient, arrived at Pondicherry the 20th September laſt, and ſailed from thence for Bengal 1ſt October, all well.

The Aurora, Baker, from London to Smyrna, was ſeen in the Archipelago.

The Mermaid, Bradburn, from Liverpool to Antigua, was ſpoke 50 leagues weſt of Scilly, in lat. 41. long. 12. on the 18th ult. all well, by the Regulator and Neptune.

Elſinore, 31ſt March. The Francis and Sally, Wells, from Newcaſtle to Dantzick, is aground on the Lapſand; but it is hoped will be got off without damage.

The Nonſuch, Wallace, from London to Virginia, is loſt off the Capes of Virginia; the crew ſaved.

LONDON,—*April* 11.

A war between Ruſſia and the Porte ſeems at preſent inevitable. The Empreſs, on her part, ſtill enforces her demands; and the Sultan, in his turn, ſtill perſiſts in denying them. Couriers are continually paſſing between the one and the other. And the diſpatches they are charged with appear rather to encreaſe than to remove the ſubſiſting differences.

The Ruſſian Ambaſſador is withdrawn from Conſtantinople, as are likewiſe his domeſtics and the whole of his effects. Prior to his departure he had a conference of conſiderable length with the Reis Effendi, but the object of it is not known, at leaſt authentically. It is ſaid by ſome, that the right of keeping a Conſul at Varne, in Bulgaria, was peremptorily inſiſted on by the Empreſs, which was poſitively and directly refuſed.

However hidden the cauſe of the extraordinary movement in the Ottoman empire may appear, the effect is viſible to every one. All the Chiefs of the different corps have been ſummoned by the Grand Vizir, and the Aga of the Janiſſaries is commanded to have his troops in readineſs on the ſhorteſt intimation. Orders have been ſent to the ſeveral Governors of provinces throughout the dominions to keep their proportionate ſhare of men in a military poſture, and to have their fortreſſes in a ſtate of defence. A fleet of great ſtrength is fitting out, and the Capitan Pacha is recalled from Egypt to take the command of it. An accommodation has been offered to the Pacha of Scutari, and every ſtep is taking that may remove the diviſions, and that may augment the power of the Porte.

The next accounts from Conſtantinople will be eagerly expected, as they will no doubt contain information that may enable us to give a deciſion on the affair.

Monday, at the deſire of the Prince of Wales, there was a private aſſault at Carleton Houſe, between Mr St George and Monſ. Fabien, a celebrated profeſſor of the fencing ſcience. Very great ſkill was diſplayed on both ſides; and though Mr St George ſtill preſerved that ſuperiority which has diſtinguiſhed him for upwards of twenty years in all the various contentions in which he has been engaged, Monſ. Fabian defended himſelf with conſiderable addreſs and dexterity. A ſecond aſſault then took place between young Mr Angelo and Monſ. Mogé, which diſcovered much adroitneſs and ability on the part of each combatant. Monſ. Mogé is one of the very few with whom Mr St George would never fence at Paris.—The Duke de Ladſun, the *Chevalier* Mademoiſelle D'Eon, and a few amateurs, were preſent, and the Prince ſeemed to be highly ſatisfied with the entertainment.

The Prince did Monſ. St George the honour to thruſt with him in *carte* and *tierce*, and aſtoniſhed every beholder with his amazing grace. Whenever his Highneſs put himſelf on his guard, his attitudes were highly elegant and eaſy.—From the ſanction of the Prince to this polite exerciſe, many of our young nobility have begun to apply with uncommon attention to the practice of defence.

The following maſters were alſo preſent, and had the honour to thruſt *carte* and *tierce* before the Prince—Mr Angelo, ſen. Mr Reda, Mr Mollard, Mr Roland.

The Prince avowed himſelf highly diverted with the various encounters, which continued between the different parties from two o'clock till a little paſt four.

Monſ. St George, yeſterday morning, ſet off on his return to Paris; he propoſes paying another viſit to London in about two months.

The Prince of Wales paid very handſome compliments to Monſ. St George, during his diſplay of Monday laſt; and when the aſſault was over, took occaſion to preſent him with a brace of high-finiſhed piſtols, that are ſo true as to kill at thirty yards diſtance.

His Grace the Duke of Newcaſtle has ordered a regular account of all the cuſtoms in the port of London to be made out, and laid before him, he being Comptroller thereof.

The pending act of Parliament for the conſolidation of the Cuſtoms and Exciſe, is intended to take place after the *tenth* of May, but any other reform in thoſe departments will not be effected during the preſent ſeſſion.

Letters from America ſay, that General Patterſon, General Shepherd, Colonel Tupper, Captain Buffington, &c. under the command of General Lincoln, have put an end to the rebellion in the counties of Hampſhire and Berkſhire. General Shepherd ordered Major Wiley, who commanded the party, to diſperſe his people immediately, or he would fire upon them. Wiley immediately ordered his people to diſperſe, which they did. Theſe letters all agree in Wiley's flight to Vermont, and the capture of different parties of rebels almoſt daily.

On Saturday laſt a packet arrived at the Eaſt India Houſe, over land from Fort St George, with a few letters from Bengal. On opening the former, it proved to be dated nine months ago, and to be the firſt diſpatch of Sir Archibald Campbell, K. B. that was thought to be loſt.

The following is his Majeſty's moſt gracious anſwer to the addreſs of both Houſes of Parliament in Ireland, in anſwer to their late addreſs on the French treaty:—

"His Majeſty returns thanks to the Lords and Commons of Ireland, for their addreſs on the treaty of navigation and commerce entered into between his Majeſty and the Moſt Chriſtian King; he conſiders all his ſubjects with the ſame paternal care; and it is with ſatisfaction he receives aſſurances that the Lords and Commons of his kingdom of Ireland will take ſuch meaſures as to give effect to ſaid treaty."

Lord North's immediate diſorder is a ſcrophulous affection in the eye, which has nearly deprived him of ſight. He is otherwiſe very much emaciated and debilitated; but, as his Lordſhip is only fifty-three, and never was an intemperate man, his phyſicians have great hopes of his recovery from the benefit of the waters.

Diſpatches were received on Monday from Mr Eden. The meſſenger came in ſixty hours from Paris to London.

An agent is arrived in town from Madrid, in order to provide a houſe for a nobleman of Spain, who is expected in London as Ambaſſador Plenipotentiary from his Catholic Majeſty.

A contention of a very ſingular nature has engroſſed the converſation of the ſage lawyers, and, indeed, the whole of the inhabitants of Berlin. A pregnant woman, at the point of delivery, ſent for a midwife, who, though herſelf hourly expecting to fall in labour, paid an immediate obedience to the ſummons. The pains of each female came on together. They were both delivered by an experienced matron reſiding in the houſe, who placed the two infants upon the ſame pillow, without remarking which of the males (for *males* they were) was the offſpring of the miſtreſs. One died within an hour after its birth. For their maternal right to the ſurviving child, the mothers plead with a degree of altercation which ſeems to ſet the verdict of the court of juſtice at defiance.

The Duke of Richmond's play, under the direction of the Hon. Mrs Hobart, which will be given to a ſelect number of the nobility, on the 20th of this month is, *The Way to Keep Him*; and a room to be fitted up on the occaſion, is now in great forwardneſs at his Grace's houſe in Privy Garden.—The ladies who perform are to have twelve tickets, and the gentlemen ſix—the numbers to be iſſued are not to exceed 150.

The farce is to be the *Agreeable Surprize*, Mrs Cheſhire by Mrs Hobart, and Lingo by Lord Derby. No feathers, hats, or bonnets allowed.

NOTABLES.

Paris, April 2. The whole of the Notables' tranſactions has been publiſhed by authority in a large volume octavo, divided into two parts; in order to ſatisfy the impatience of the kingdom in general. The introduction contains briefly an extract of the work, and ſeems calculated to ſpread the moſt flattering hopes into the hearts of his Majeſty's ſubjects. Thoſe who are fond of entering into the abſtruſe matter of finances may apply to the original work.

"An alarming report has been ſpread amongſt his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's ſubjects, that has in ſome meaſure miſled the people, and diſturbed their tranquillity. It is therefore high time we ſhould inform them of the King's moſt laudable intentions of doing good; and diſſipate thoſe terrors that have in reality no foundation.

"Mention has been made of augmenting the taxes, and that was conſtrued, creating new ones: Such a thing has never been thought of. It is only by reforming abuſes, and by a more exact method of collecting the impoſts, that his Majeſty propoſes to increaſe his revenues as far as the intereſt of the State will permit; his views are to relieve his ſubjects as much as poſſible.

"But the alarmed nation in general remark, that the territorial impoſts will be equivalent to four twentieths, inſtead of two. To this we anſwer; in point of produce it may be ſo, for it is ſo much embarraſſed at preſent, by ſo many illegal and unjuſt privileges and connivances, that it may really be doubled by ſuppreſſing them. But in regard to the quota, the territorial impoſt is, and ought to be, no more than the exact ſubſtitution of the two-twentieths exiſting at preſent. It is indifferent what name is given to an object, provided it is not changed; for aboliſhing its evident and long ſtanding abuſes cannot be called changing its nature.

"There are two palpable and indiſputable truths: 1ſt, The revenues and the expences of the kingdom ſhould ſtand on a ſolid baſis, and have an equitable proportion, ſince on that depends punctuality in payment, the neceſſary order of œconomy, and the general tranquillity: 2dly, In order to attain this wiſhed-for end, his Majeſty ſhould only employ thoſe means that are founded on diſtributive juſtice; and which, far from being burdenſome to the people, tend to relieve the moſt indigent.

"His Majeſty has therefore propoſed to the Notables, objects that have been, for a long time, the topics of the public's diſcuſſion, and have received their ſanction—Here they are—Provincial aſſemblies compoſed of repreſentatives of all the freeholders to ſettle and exact the contributions—An equitable diſtribution of the territorial impoſt on all lands without any exceptions whatever—The extinction of the clergy's debt, that they may contribute, like other ſubjects, to the public charges—A temporary diminution of the poll-tax till the Provincial aſſemblies can examine whether a greater one may not be exacted—The abolition of the *Corvee**—A free Corn-trade—A better circulation of goods, merchandizes, &c. in the interior parts of the kingdom by removing the Cuſtom and Exciſe Offices to the frontier-towns; together with an abolition of ſeveral duties detrimental to trade, ſuch as thoſe on iron, oil, wine and liquors, paſſing from one province to another—A removal of thoſe obſtacles that impede very much our fiſheries and navigation in general—A diminution of the ſalt exciſe in thoſe provinces, where it is exceſſively dear, and ſome eaſy, equitable means of extending its conſumption.

"All theſe reforms were in a certain manner indicated by the nation itſelf, and the reſt, *videlicet*, his Majeſty's intention to improve his foreſts and domains, aim only at the good of the public weal.

"By an attentive peruſal, the reader will perceive that the people will have thirty millions of livres leſs to pay, without mentioning the ſuppreſſion of the third twentieth, which has already taken place.

"What can then be the objections, or where are the reaſons for being alarmed? But more money will be required, and more will the ſubject pay.—It is true; but who will pay?—Thoſe only who did not pay enough. They will pay what they ought in a juſt and equitable proportion; none therefore will be grievouſly oppreſſed. But again—ſome ancient privileges will be annulled—yes: juſtice demands it, and neceſſity requires it. Muſt we charge ſtill more the non-privileged, the people? God forbid!

"Many claims and ancient titles will ſtart—For this we were prepared. It is impoſſible to do a general good, without claſhing with the intereſts of individuals. Can one ever bring about a reform, without hearing ſome murmurings? Beſides, will not the voice of patriotiſm, the unfeigned attachment due to our Sovereign, who is contriving, with a reſpectable part of the nation, to redreſs wrongs, and inſure the public tranquillity, and honour—that reſpectable word, ſo powerful in a Frenchman's heart, will it not overbalance all other conſiderations?

"The firſt order of the ſtate has already acknowledged that the territorial impoſt ſhould be extended to all lands without any exception, and in proportion to their produce. They have offered to renounce, for the general good thoſe privileges and immunities generouſly and juſtly granted by his Majeſty to them.

"The Aſſembly have already preſented an addreſs of thanks to his Majeſty, for his gracious condeſcenſion in propoſing ſuch equitable and ſalutary meaſures.

"After what has been advanced, and judiciouſly examined at the Notables Aſſembly, it would be madneſs to imagine that the nation ſhould not with to join in our beneficent Monarch's views of retrieving the heavy loſſes ſuſtained by the ſtate; and it would be very cruel indeed, that ſome malevolent perſons ſhould endeavour to ſpread among the unwary multitude ill founded and unnatural alarms, tending to deprive his Majeſty's moſt faithful ſubjects of their wonted eaſe and happineſs."

Extract of a letter from the Hague, March 23.

"The States of Holland, who laſt Wedneſday opened their uſual Aſſembly, deliberated on the tumult that took place and ſtill continues at Hoorn in North-Holland. The frenzy of the people in that city has been carried to the laſt extremities, and the ſovereign authority is abſolutely forgotten there. The troops ſent there by their Noble and Great Mightineſſes to reſtore order, found the gates ſhut; they have been threatened with violence, and been obliged to fall back to Alkemar, until the States ſhall have decided what is proper to be done. This event would have decided the queſtion at one blow in favour of the Prince, if it could have been propagated from town to town as was intended; but on the contrary, the majority of the cities of the province expreſſed the greateſt reſentment, and an indignation too active to ſtop there, reſpecting what has paſſed. The Brille and Hoorn, by thus throwing off the maſk, and bidding defiance in ſome meaſure to all the members of the Sovereign Aſſembly, are not ſtrong enough by themſelves to avoid the rigorous reſearches that have been ordered to be made. Exemplary executions are expected; but what is moſt embarraſſing is, how to trace up theſe diſorders to their ſource. The perſons who ſet to work as ſubaltern agents of theſe kinds of ſcenes, are either hidden behind the curtain, or too powerful for the laws, which will be only daſhed to pieces againſt them. Nevertheleſs, as the preſent is in reality the true critical moment, the States muſt either triumph now, or the Prince muſt carry the day; conſequently the former are obliged to employ all the remains of their authority. Thus we find ourſelves at the eve of ſeeing ſcenes of blood on one part and the other."

Anecdote, not hitherto related, of Dr Johnſon.—Though ill-qualified either by the habits of his life, or the inclinations of his mind, to compliment the ladies; ſome moments are known to have ariſen in which he ſoared above his natural impoliteneſs, and aſſumed the gallantry and good breeding of a profeſſed admirer of the ſex. Having one day claſped within *both his* hands the hand of Mrs Piozzi, remarkable for its ſymmetry and its whiteneſs, he ſmiled, and pointing at it as ſhe withdrew it, ſaid, "You have ſometimes reproached me with the vanity of giving the preference to my *own* works; is it not a full confutation of the charge to declare, that *this* is the fineſt work that ever came out of my hands?"

For the MORNING HERALD.

Mr HASTINGS *and* MAJOR SCOTT.

The account that appeared in the Herald of Thurſday, at leaſt if productive of no other uſe, eſtabliſhes one very important fact which has frequently been aſſerted, both in and out of Parliament, but never before fully proved, namely, *that the oppoſition to Mr Fox's India bill, was the mere effect of private intrigue.*

Firſt, It appears by this account, ſubſtantiated upon oath, that every previous paragraph tending to create a popular clamour againſt that meaſure, was *actually paid for by Mr Haſtings.*

Secondly, That notwithſtanding Major Scott has opened theſe channels of communication at ſo conſiderable an expence, yet ſo nearly did he conceive the intereſt of his patron to be affected, that he even thought this mode inadequate to the taſk that he had to perform, and therefore endeavoured, though ineffectually, to create a nearer connexion with the conductors of the paper.

Thirdly, That theſe literary diſburſements of Mr Haſtings, were not haſtily made on the urgency and impulſe of the occaſion; but were merely part of an eſtabliſhment and regular ſyſtem that actually exiſted, and which had been unremittingly purſued *during the whole of his adminiſtration in India.*

And laſtly, That the applauſe ſo abundantly heaped on Mr Haſtings, and the expreſſions of indignation and abhorrence uſed towards his adverſaries, and ſuppoſed to iſſue from the honeſt zeal of reſpectable characters, ſuch as a Citizen of London, and An independent Proprietor of India Stock, were merely the *patriotic* and *uninfluenced* ſentiments of John Scott, *Eſquire*, Major of Bengal Seapoys.

Account of the ſingular event which occaſioned the ſuppreſſion of the Torture in Scotland.

At Glaſgow, a young gentleman of the name of M'Leod, being paſſionately in love with a young Lady of ſuperior rank and fortune, nearly allied to the houſe of Montgomery, and having won her affections, the young couple found themſelves under a neceſſity to conceal their mutual inclination, from a dread of the violent temper of the lady's father, who aimed at nothing leſs than a noble alliance for his daughter.

Under theſe circumſtances, the imprudent girl permitted her lover to make her private nocturnal viſits, the fruit of which was the loſs of her honour. This intrigue had laſted ſome months, when ſome neighbours paſſing by the houſe one night, ſaw the young man come out, and retire with great precaution. Such a diſcovery, however, only brought the lady's virtue in queſtion, and as they were not intereſted in that, they wiſely kept the ſecret.

Some time after, the ſame houſe was found to be ſtript of the plate, and other valuable effects to a conſiderable amount. The ſervants diſcovered the robbery when they awoke in the morning, and not the leaſt conjecture could be made by whom committed. The neighbours then thought it their duty to clear themſelves from all ſuſpicion, and with this view they made a declaration before the magiſtrate of what they had ſeen. Appearances were ſo ſtrong againſt the youth, that the magiſtrates had him immediately arreſted and charged with the fact. He diſowned the crime with indignation; but a generous concern for the honour of his miſtreſs would not permit him to confeſs the true motive of his viſit, but ſtill denying the crime, the Judges ordered him the torture.

This tranſaction happening in the time of James IV. the torture had been mitigated to what was ſufficient to anſwer the purpoſe of extorting truth or falſehood from the unhappy victims, whoſe ſtrength or reſolution was not equal to its torments. It conſiſted in making them ſwallow a certain quantity of water, which done, they extended them on the floor of the priſon, and placed a plank upon the ſtomach, on which the executioner ſtood, and preſſed the poor wretch, until he regorged the water with extreme violence; this cruel puniſhment was repeated, until the party confeſſed the crime of which he was accuſed.

The rumour of this ſentence having paſſed on Mr M'Leod, reached the ears of his miſtreſs. Affection and gratitude made her determine to ſave the life of this generous man, at the hazard of publiſhing her own diſhonour. She threw herſelf at the feet of the Judges, confeſſed the intrigue, and added, that it was impoſſible he could be the criminal, as ſhe had always ſet him in and out of the houſe herſelf. This declaration was conſidered by the Judges as a love ſtratagem; it produced no effect; and the unfortunate youth, not able to endure the pain of the torture, confeſſed the robbery, and requited, as a particular favour, that the Judge would not delay his death; but, fortunately for him, this requeſt was not complied with, it being the cuſtom in thoſe days to poſtpone the execution of criminals to a fixed day, that the example might ſtrike more terror.

In the interval, the hand of Providence wrought his deliverance. Two highwaymen were condemned for real crimes, and being under ſentence of death, were thrown into the ſame dungeon. Here they were made acquainted with the cauſe of Mr M'Leod's deplorable ſituation, and having no hopes of life themſelves, they reſolved not to ſuffer an innocent man to die for a crime which they had committed. Without loſs of time, therefore, they imparted ſuch evident proofs of their having committed the robbery, that the youth was ſet at liberty; and the Judges, ſtruck with their own error, which ſhewed the cruelty and abſurdity of the torture, applied to the legiſlature, and as a recompence to the lover, they uſed all the intereſt with the lady's father, who ſeeing himſelf ſo powerfully ſolicited, granted his conſent, and they were happily united.

The above account was found written on a leaf inſerted into an edition of Hector Boethius, whom the writer affirms to have been the grandſon of Macleod.

The criminal code of this country confeſſedly wants a ſerious reviſion. The appointment of the puniſhments being often very inadequate, more eſpecially in thoſe caſes where the pillory makes a part of the ſentence of the law. Surely, the wretch who dares to affront his Creator by a perjury, or the villain who extorts money by threats of accuſation of crimes at which humanity revolts—ſurely ſuch diſgraces to ſociety ſhould have ſomething more fatal to dread in this world, than the idle mockery of a pillory:—ſevere labour (for life) upon ſome public work, with a label announcing their crime, might be ſome puniſhment. Immediate death is too good for them.

WIND AT DEAL,
APRIL 10. E. N. E.

* *Corvee* means hard day's labour, and it is performed in mending the high roads by the poor labourers.

PRICE of STOCKS, APRIL 11.

Bank Stock, shut.
New 4 per cent. 1777, shut. 94¼ ex div.
5 per cent. Ann. 1785, 113⅜ a ½.
3 per cent. red. shut. 75⅛ a ⅛ ex div.
3 per cent. con. 76½ a ⅝ a ½
3 per cent. 1726. —
Long Ann. shut. 22 7-16ths ex div.
10 Years Short Ann. 1777, shut.
30 Years Ann. 1778, shut, 13½ ex div.
India Stock, shut, 161½.
3 per cent. India Ann. shut.
India Bonds, 40 s.
South Sea Stock, —
Old S. S. Ann. shut.
New ditto, —
3 per cent. 1751, —
New Navy and Vict. Bills, 2⅝ per cent. disc.
Exch. Bills, 10 s.
Prizes, —
Bank for April, —
India for April, —
Consols for May, 77⅛

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, April 11.

"The ships that are now sailing for Quebec carry out orders for several of the regiments quartered there to return home. They are to be relieved from Cork. The 29th, 31st, and 34th regiments are amongst those that are to return.

"The Ministry, notwithstanding the holidays, are so much afraid of the proposal Mr Pitt is to make the Friday after the recess for *farming* out the post-horse duty, that two or three Cabinet Councils have been held on the subject, respecting which the members are said to be divided. It is, however, to be at all events proposed, and the friends of government are *desired* to attend to give it their support. What alarms opposition is, that the Minister, should he obtain this favourite object, will proceed to put other heads of taxation into the hands of *Farmers General*, until the whole British revenue shall be collected *a la-mode de Paris*, against which there are innumerable objections, besides that arising from the prodigious weight of additional influence it will give to the Crown.

"The Secret Committee, to whom the drawing up the impeachment against Mr Hastings is referred, are indefatigably employed therein, and have already made a considerable progress, though it is supposed that it will not be ready to be reported to the House until Monday se'ennight, when it will be for the House to reject or accept the articles of impeachment, as they may approve of, or dislike the same. Mr Pitt has already signified his objections to two or three; and it is probable that all the others will be sent up to the Lords, where Mr Hastings will be called upon to answer them."

On Monday last, was married at London, Robert Dundas, Esq; younger of Arniston, and Solicitor-General of Scotland, to Miss Dundas, daughter of the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, Treasurer of the Navy. After the ceremony, they set out for Mr Dundas's seat at Wimbledon, where there was a grand dinner, and a ball in the evening.

Monday the 9th of April current, was married at Meikleour, in Perthshire, the Hon. George Keith Elphinstone, to Miss Mercer, daughter of William Mercer of Aldie, Esq;

Died at Berhampore, 14th November 1786, Ensign Robert Halkerstone of the third European regiment in the service of the East-India Company, second son of Robert Halkerstone of Cuiekerdo, Esquire.

This day the Magistrates fined two poultry-men in ten shillings each, for forestalling the market, by purchasing fowls from carriers and others, before they reach the city. They have given information against a number of their brethren for being guilty of the same illicit practices, and the Procurator Fiscal is immediately to raise prosecutions against them.

The Star, Denoon, from London to Leith, was sail at Harwich the 7th current.

The Rachel, Captain Scotland, from the Frith of Forth, is arrived at Bristol.

As Mr La-mash has ever been attentive to the duties of his profession, we have not a doubt but he will share with his brethren of the sock, the Public favour on his benefit night. His Bill of Fare is well chosen; the Farce in particular, in which we anticipate much laughter, from his admirable mode of exhibiting French characters.

It is with pleasure we congratulate the lovers of Theatrical Entertainments, on the enjoyment they may promise themselves at the Theatre on Thursday next, when the celebrated Comedy of the *School for Wives* will be performed, for the benefit of Mr Bell and Mr Charteris, with the Interlude of the *Vintner Trick'd*, or the *White Fox Chac'd*, which has not been performed here for upwards of twenty years, with the Entertainment of *Wit's Last Stake*, and a Representation of *Leith Races*, never before performed.——The whole, we are assured, will be conducted in such a manner as highly to merit the public favour.

At the assizes for the county of Leitrim, (Ireland) there was a strongly debated motion before Mr Serjeant Toler, founded on affidavits, to put off the trials of Mr Koon's, at Carrick. The whole bar of the circuit was employed, and after hearing both sides, the learned Judge refused the motion, and ordered that the trial should proceed. The sheriff then returned a pannel, which he was obliged to enlarge three several times, and after calling over and fining sixty defaulters in so large a sum as 50 l. man, the council for the Crown despairing of having an adequate jury, proposed that the trial should be put off to the next assizes, which was accordingly done by consent. No man could behave with more dignity and resolution than the learned Judge; and fined the Sheriff 100 l.

Last month died at Prague, universally and sincerely regretted, Baron William O'Kelly Mac Nevin, for 40 years president of the faculty there, and physician to the late Empress and present Emperor of Germany. His abilities did honour to his native country: his virtues were a credit to human nature. As a physician, no one of the age possessed more medical skill or greater acuteness in discovering the causes of disorders; as a man, none possessed a more benevolent heart, or one that sympathised more with the feelings of distress. His death was a loss to Ireland, as he always employed the influence of that universal esteem, rank, and fortune, gave him in a foreign country, to promote the welfare of his own countrymen. He was active and ambitious, but his ambition was of an elevated nature; though esteemed by his Sovereign, and possessed of her confidence, he asked no favour that his services did not entitle him to, rising on the basis of worth, and not by the political artifices of a court. To the discharge of a public office, he brought application, a masculine understanding, and exquisite judgment. In domestic life, he displayed each social virtue, great memory and lively wit, blending happily together instruction and delight. The heart and accomplishments of the companion created esteem; the abilities of the man commanded our respect.

EAST INDIA INTELLIGENCE.

By the Swallow Packet, just arrived from the East Indies, we have the following intelligence, dated 4th December 1786.

"Lady Campbell (Lady of General Sir Archibald Campbell) has acquired great popularity, by establishing an ASYLUM *for* FEMALE PROTESTANT CHILDREN. The extensiveness of the plan will depend upon the money subscribed, which, if the funds will answer, it is proposed to extend to the care of the female children of *all Europeans*, who have not the means of providing comfortably for their families. It is proposed to divide the children into different classes, and to receive those first who are in most immediate want of assistance. The *first* class, according to this order, will consist of those orphans who have been left destitute of any provision, and have hitherto subsisted upon the bounty and charity of individuals; and of these a preference of admission will likewise be given to those whose fathers have fallen in defence of their country. The *second* class, those children who have lost one of their parents, and the survivor is incapable of attending to the care of them, whether from the want of means, or on account of being engaged in such occupations as occasion the child or children being left to the care of strangers. The *third* class, the legitimate female children of European soldiers and their European wives, and the same of non-commissioned officers and their wives, the preference of admission of course to the former. The *fourth* class, the ligitimate female children of an European father and mother, inhabitants of Madras, or its dependencies, not military, but who by misfortunes have been reduced to distress, and are incapable of supporting their children. *Fifth* class, the legitimate female children of an European father and native mother. These five classes are thought to include all children that can become proper objects for admission to this Asylum on the principle of charity; but, besides these, it is intended to receive orphans and other female children who have some small property of their own, and whose guardians may wish to vest their money in this fund, to remain there as a deposit, while the children are educated at the school, and the remainder (after the expences of the education are deducted) to be returned to them when they are brought up and settled in the world. The children who are entirely subsisted and educated from the public fund, will all be placed under the same teachers, wear a neat plain and uniform dress, and be brought up in such a manner as to render them honest, intelligent, and useful servants in private families; whilst those who have money sufficient to defray the expence of their own education, will be considered as Parlour Boarders, and have such masters as shall be deemed necessary to qualify them for that station of life, in which their fortune and connections are likely to place them. It is necessary that every Parlour Boarder should at least possess 1000 pagodas; those who have less must be maintained in part by the fund; and it will be more for the interest of such children, that, for the first two or three years at least, they should be kept at the free school, and as their fortune accumulates, and they advance in life, they may finish their education with those of the superior school, or be put out apprentices to some creditable trade. For the care and education of the children, proper persons of known abilities, and unexceptionable character, will be appointed by twelve Ladies, who will act as Directresses, and will occasionally visit the house, to observe that the house and furniture are in good order, the children cleanly dressed, and properly fed, and the rules laid down for their education strictly observed. The Governor and Council considering that this institution will be of the greatest utility both to the public and to individuals, have been pleased to accept of the office of Trustees for the care of the fund, to whom will be added nine other gentlemen to act as efficient officers of this trust. Josiah Dupre Porcher, Esq; has been pleased to accept the office of Treasurer, who is authorised to receive subscriptions. Towards this benevolent institution *Eight Thousand Pounds Sterling* have been subscribed in less than three weeks. The Nabob has made a present of a house two miles from this fort, for which he has just paid L. 3400 Sterling, for the use of these children, for whose reception it is very fit. Such is the plan of this laudable institution, of which Lady Campbell has been the first and sole mover; whose benevolent bosom, sympathising in the miseries of the wretched, generously dictated the long-wished-for relief,—a relief which will hand her down to after ages with respect and veneration, and teach posterity to bless the name of CAMPBELL.

C A R D.

CHARLES ELLIOT, bookseller in Edinburgh, begs to inform Literary Gentlemen and Booksellers in this country, who publish on their own account in London, That he has assumed Thomas Kay and James Mackenzie partners in a house to be opened there about the 20th of April instant, under the firm of *C. Elliot, T. Kay, and Co.* at No. 332, opposite Somerset Buildings in the Strand, who will undertake publications of *merit* upon the most liberal terms, or treat with Authors for the copies, as may be agreed upon. C. Elliot flatters himself he has it in his power to do as much justice in the publication way as any publisher whatever.

N. B. Mr Elliot is informed, that a report prevails, that he is establishing a house in London, in opposition to the London booksellers. This is not the fact—he being upon the most intimate footing with *the principal* men of the trade, whose friendship he has experienced in a particular manner, in establishing this connection. His object is to publish in London, his own original publications, or such other orignal works as may be committed to his charge, and not to reprint or invade the property of the London booksellers, as has been ignorantly or falsely reported.

Edinburgh, April 14. 1787.

State of the Thermometer since our last:

Thursday, April	12.	8 o'clock,	P. M.	42
Friday,	— 13.	8 ——	A M.	42
		8 ——	P. M.	40
Saturday,	— 14.	8 ——	A. M.	40

ARRIVED AT GRANGEMOUTH,

April 7. Hope, Stoutland, from Christiana, with timber.
Robert, Brown, from Leith, for Glasgow, with sundries.
11. John and Margaret, Kennedy, from Dundee, linens.
12. Confidence, Morrison, from Arundale, with timber.
Emanuel, Edie, from ditto, with ditto.
Elizabeth, Mearns, from Montrose, with grain.

ARRIVED AT LEITH,

13. Christian, Hislop, from Bogelhill, in ballast.
Mary, M'Kenzie, from Cromarty, in ditto.
Industry, Ramsay, from Alloa, with grain.
Three Friends, Welsh, from Inverness, with goods.
Mary Rose, Bruce, from Macduff, with ditto.
Margarets, Turnbull, from Rotterdam, with ditto.
14. Elizabeth, Neilson, from Shetland, with ditto.
Liberty, Irving, from Kirkwall, with ditto.
Amphitrite, Allan, from ditto, with ditto.
Providence, Stewart, from Stornaway, with herrings, &c.
Robert and Mastry, Flat, from ditto, with goods.

SAILED,

Margaret, Grant, for Aberdeen, with goods.
Barbara Gray, Gray, for Alemouth, with ditto.
Peggy, M'Neil, for Stornaway, with ditto.
Mary, Hay, for London, with ditto.
Eliza, Sampson, for ditto, with ditto.
Robert, Brown, for Glasgow, with goods.
Christian, Begg, for Newcastle, with ditto.
Newcastle, M'Intosh, for London, with goods.

ARRIVED AT GREENOCK,

April 3. Lowther, Scott, from Youghall, with oats.
Lucy, Cambridge, from Malaga, in ballast.
Diana, Kerr, from Oporto, wine, &c.
5. Glasgow, Slater, from Kendale, with goods.
6. Peggy, Kerr, from Eisdale, with slates.
7. Venus, M'Aulay, from Stornaway, with herrings.
Hopewell, M'Arthur, for Liverpool, with goods.
Jane Fife, from ditto, with salt.
8. Peggy, Matthie, from Normandy, with ditto.
Thetis, Boyd, from Rotterdam, in ballast.
7. Commerce, Spriggs, for Jamaica, with goods.
9. Lady Montgomery, Bell, for Newfoundland, with salt.
Sisters, Leggat, for Ostend, with tobacco.

Dutch Clover Seed,

To be Sold in Water Lane, Leith, by SCOTT AND ROBERTSON,

WHO have for sale, a Parcel of SUFFOLK CHEESE, and a few Casks SUN RAISINS.

Clover, Rye-Grass, and Lintseed.

JAMES BERTRAM, north side, Grassmarket, Edinburgh, has just received from the proper places in England and Holland, a considerable quantity of Red, White, and Yellow CLOVER SEED, together with very good RYE-GRASS SEED.

He has also a Quantity of Dutch and Scots LINTSEED, which will all be sold on the very lowest terms.

N. B. Commissions strictly answered.

Grass and Flax Seeds.

TO be SOLD by Henry Jaffray, Stirling, a quantity of FINE RED and WHITE CLOVER; Scots and English RYE GRASS; also, new DUTCH FLAX SEED, at very moderate prices, and the quality warranted.

Roup of Household Furniture.

THERE is to be SOLD by public roup, upon Tuesday the 17th curt. in the front land of Milne's Square, Scale Stairs, a large quantity of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of Mounted Beds, Feather Beds and Matresses, Sheets, Blankets, Tables, Chairs, &c.

The roup to begin at 10 o'clock forenoon, and continue till all is sold off.

R. HAY Auctioneer.

Roup of Household Furniture.

To be ROUPED at Main Point, on Wednesday the 25th of April 1787, belonging to the deceased Joseph Gavin,

ALL sorts of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of mounted beds, down and featherbeds, blankets, carpets, looking glasses, mohogany cloaths presses, bureaus, drawers, tables, chairs, grates, &c all sorts of Kitchen Furniture, with a good iron and copper cistern; tea and table china, silver plate, and bed and table linen. The Utensils of a grocery shop, with the whole stock of goods remaining on hand.

Mrs BOWIE Auctioneer.

Household Furniture.

TO be SOLD by public roup, on the 17th curt. in that large lodging in the middle of the Old Assembly Close, Edinburgh, Scale Stairs, first door, all sorts of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Mounted Beds, Down and Feather Beds, Scots and English Blankets, Bed and Table linen, Mahogany Desks and Drawers, Mahogany Chairs and Tables, Tea and Table China, a Kitchen Jack, a Water Jar, with a great variety of Kitchen Furniture, too tedious to mention.

The roup to begin at 10 o'clock forenoon, and to continue till all is sold off.

Mrs PATERSON Auctioneer.

Household Furniture.

TO be SOLD by public roup, on Thursday the 19th current, in that lodging in St Anne's Yards, lately possessed by Mrs Binny, all sorts of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Mounted Beds, Down and Feather Beds, Tea and Table China, Mahogany Desks and Drawers, with a fine Chamber Organ, fine Mirror Glasses, a variety of fine Prints, with Turkey, Wilton, and Scots Carpets, some East India Mats, Scots and English Blankets, Mahogany Tables and Chairs, an Eight-Day Clock, a Kitchen Jack, a Lead Cistern, with a variety of Kitchen Furniture too tedious to mention.

The roup to begin at 10 o'clock forenoon, and to continue till all is sold off.

Mrs PATERSON Auctioneer.

Sale for Ready Money only,

Continues on SALE at the shop, east side of Bridge-Street, Edinburgh, lately possessed by Mr ROBERT LAIDLAW,

THE Whole Stock of GOODS, consisting of a very complete assortment of Superfine Broad Cloths, Ladies Cloths, Seconds, Forrests, Hunters, very fine Elastic Stript Cloths, Livery Cloths, Cassimers, Wiltons, and German Serges.

Rich Gold Stript Velvets, Silk, and Muslins, for Ladies and Gentlemens Vests.

Printed Quiltings, India Tweels, Baggatelles, Linceys, and a great variety of other Stuffs for ditto.

Black and Coloured Velvets, rich Sattins, patent and common Florintines, Denimys, Thickets, Lastings, and many other Stuffs for Vests and Breeches.

Fashionable cocked and round hats.

A variety of Ladies and Gentlemens Silk Stockings, fine white Cotton, Thread, and Worsted ditto. Handkerchiefs, Nankeens, and many other articles, purchased from the manufacturers within these 18 months.

N. B. The hours of sale are from ten to three o'clock, till all are disposed of.

Retailers and purchasers will find these goods considerably below the current prices, and well worth their attention.

N. B. Superfine Cloths at 15 s. per yard.

Speedily will be published,

By E. BALFOUR, and W. CREECH, price two, 7 s. 6 d.

THE HISTORY of MISS GREVILLE.

In Three Volumes.

By the AUTHOR of INTERESTING MEMOIRS.

This Day is published,

In One Volume Octavo, price Five Shillings in Boards,

FIRST LINES OF THE

Theory & Practice in Venereal Diseases.

BY WILLIAM NISBET, M.D.

Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, &c.

Edinburgh, printed for Charles Elliot,

And for C. ELLIOT, T. KAY, and CO. at Dr Cullen's Head, opposite Somerset-house, Strand, and G. Robinson and Co. London;

Of whom may be had, just published,

1. System of Anatomy and Physiology, 3 vols 8vo, price 18s. in boards.

2. Mr Bell's System of Surgery, vol. 5th, 8vo, price 6s. in boards.

3. Dr Duncan's Medical Commentaries, vol. 18, decade 2d, for 1786, 8vo, price 4s. in boards.

SNUFFS AND TOBACCO.

WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Snuff maker and tobacconist, at the Turk's Head, north side, Luckenbooths, Edinburgh, takes this method of informing his friends and the public That he has just received an assortment of Genuine SNUFFS, among which are, TABAC DE BUREAU, TABAC D'ETRENNE, MAQUATEA, PARIS, and DUTCH RAPPEE, &c. &c. Has also the very best Rappee and Common Snuffs, Carrot, Twist, and Cut Tobacco. Begs leave to return his warmest thanks for past favours.

WINE TRADE.

CHARLES ANDERSON, Lieutenant, late 98th regiment, having commenced business at Leith in the above branch, begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public, That he has it in his power to supply them with wines of the first qualities, on the best terms.

Orders addressed to him at Leith, or Anderson, Douglass, and Co. merchants there, will be carefully executed.

Leith, April 9. 1787.

Mahogany and Cedar Posts.

TO be SOLD by public sale, at the Yard of James Pillans and Company, merchants, Leith, upon Friday the 20th current, at eleven o'clock forenoon,

About 30,000 feet of MAHOGANY, and 300 CEDAR POSTS.

TO be SOLD by public roup, in Millar's Street, on Thursday the 3d of May next,

Upwards of 190 Planks of Jamaica MAHOGANY,

in lots of 600 to 800 feet each.

It is found, of exceeding good quality and length, and from 17 to 30 inches broad.—Most of it near the latter breadth; and the whole fit for tables or broad furniture.

Apply at Robert Dunmore and Company's countinghouse, Millar's Street.

Glasgow, April 13. 1787.

DEBTS TO BE SOLD.

TO be SOLD by public action, within the Collehouse of Stirling, upon Tuesday the 17th day of July next, between eleven and twelve forenoon,

The Remaining DEBTS owing to the sequestrated estate of Thomas Gilchrist merchant in Stirling, in consequence of an order of the creditors, at a general Meeting called for that purpose.

The inventories and conditions of sale to be seen in the hands of John Burn writer in Stirling, the trustee.

The said creditors by themselves or those are requested then to attend, to consent and agree to grant the said Thomas Gilchrist a full discharge, as applied for by him.

Not to be repeated.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT commodious HOUSE, lying on the south side of Adams's Square, consisting of thirteen fire rooms. Upon the ground-floor there is a Kitchen and apartments for servants, and many conveniencies for the accommodation of a family. Adjoining there is a spacious back-court, with a water-pipe and a washing house. If the house is not sold, it will be let, furnished or unfurnished, for such space of time as can be agreed upon. The house to be seen upon Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, betwixt the hours of twelve and two o'clock.

For particulars as to a sale, application may be made to Isaac Grant writer to the signet, and as to a lease, to Mr Tod upholsterer, New Street, Canongate.

Conduit Street, Hanover Square.

Oriental Vegetable Cordial.

THE increasing demand for this Medicine, so eminently useful in disorders of the stomach and bowels, renders any recommendation of it unnecessary; but as there is a possibility of some people being yet uninformed of its powerful virtues; and amongst those, there may possibly be persons labouring under the complaints to which it particularly and effectually applies, the following Case, which has attracted the notice of the whole kingdom, and has of itself been the means of extending similar benefit to others, is again repeated.

CASE,

As communicated by Mr Richard Wagstaffe of Chipping Norton, in the county of Oxford, indubitably authenticated, and published in the London Gazettee of Tuesday the 31st of October last.

Chipping Norton, *Oct.* 9. 1786.

"Esteemed Friend,

THY Cordial is here in estimation, and has done great good, but one particular case I am induced to relate; not that I have the gentleman's authority, neither do I suppose he would have his name appear; he has however spoke of it in company, which has greatly enhanced its sale.

"The gentleman alluded to was confined to his bed in the most excruciating pain, with the gout in his head, stomach, and limbs, attended by his apothecary, who perceiving the case dangerous, thought proper to call to his assistance an eminent physician, who pronounced the patient could not live twenty-four hours; of which being made acquainted, he desired his wife, *as a forlorn hope*, to send for a bottle of Oriental Vegetable Cordial; and though these gentlemen said it could do him no good, he found essential relief by the first dose, and by repeating it every third hour, for half a dozen doses, was enabled to walk about his room, and the next day to make his appearance about town. At every attack of this disease since, he has had recourse to the same remedy, with the same success.

"I can also add, that I have known pregnant women receive instantaneous relief in fits of the cholic by the use of this cordial. "I am, with respect, thy friend,

"RD. WAGSTAFFE."

To Mr B. CORNWELL, London.

☞ Sold by Mr B. Cornwell, No. 13. Conduit-Street, Hanover-Square, in bottles of 3 s. each; and by Messrs. HUSBAND, ELDER, AND COMPANY, Edinburgh; to be had also of Mr M'Donald, Glasgow; Messrs. Chalmers and Co. Aberdeen; Messrs. Morrison and Son, Perth; Mr Sharp, Inverness; Mr Palmer, Kelso; Mr Wylie, Dumfries; and Mr Morscrope, Berwick.

*** A TREATISE on the virtues of the above Medicine will speedily be published, (price only Sixpence) wherein is proved its powerful action, as applied to the human machine; interspersed by well attested Cases, with remarks by the Faculty, &c. who have been witness to its utility in desperate maladies.

County of Dumfries.
GAME-DUTY.

A List of Certificates iſſued in the County aforeſaid, with reſpect to the ſaid duty, between the 1ſt of July and 1ſt of November 1786, purſuant to an act of Parliament granting a duty on ſuch Certificates.

Armſtrong, David, Eſq; of Kirtletown.
Armſtrong, Captain William, 64th regiment.
Buſhby, John, Eſq; of Tinwaltouns.
Buſhby, William, Eſq; ditto.
Babington, Rev. Dr William, Dumfries.
Bidwell, Captain Robert Booth, reſiding at Moffat.
Bell, Walter, Eſq; of Nether Allice.
Brown, James, reſiding in Lochmaben.
Bell, Richard, Eſq; of Drumanbie.
Barker, Thomas, at Sanquhar.
Blount, David, merchant, Dumfries.
Bell, Thomas, at Crurie.
Brown, John, Comptroller of the Cuſtoms at Wigton.
Carruthers, Captain William, jun. of Dormont.
Clark, John, Eſq; of Turchhead.
Colhoſe, Thomas, Eſq; jun. of Auchinchain.
Croſley, Hugh, at Nether Laggan.
Crighton, Ninian, at Moffat.
Douglas, Captain Dunbar, reſiding at Stitchell.
Douglas, Captain John, ditto, ditto.
Douglas, William, Eſq; of Luſt.
Douglas, Archibald, ſurgeon of 11th regiment, reſiding at Holmhill.
Ferguſſon, Alexander, Eſq; of Craigdarroch.
Ferguſſon, James, jun. of ditto.
Grierſon, Sir Robert, of Lagg, Baronet.
Gilleſpie, Captain Rollo, reſiding in Dumfries.
Goldie, Lieutenant Colonel Thomas, of Goldie-lee.
Goldie, James, Eſq; of Stenhouſe.
Greig, David, factor to the Marquis of Annandale.
Graham, Richard, Eſq; of Bleatwood.
Graham, George Eſq; of Shaw.
Harley, John, ſurgeon in Dumfries.
Halliday, Robert, Eſq; of Whynnyrigg.
Hannay, John, Eſq; reſiding at Kirkdall.
Harvey, Lieut. Robert, of the Inniſkilling Dragoons.
Halliday, Simon, reſiding at Annan.
Henderſon, George, at Craigſhaws.
Irving, James, Eſq; of Gribton.
Irving, John, Eſq; of Gullylands, writer in Annan.
Irving, David, at Blackeskhead,
Johnſtone, Andrew, Eſq; of Knockhill.
Johnſtone, John, at Charleſfield
Johnſtone, James, Eſq; of Selcoth.
Johnſtone, William, at Clarkleich.
Johnſtone, John, at Roſs.
Kirkpatrick, Sir James, of Cloſeburn, Bart.
Kennedy, Joſeph, ſurgeon in Lockerby.
Liddердale, Robertſon, Eſq; of Caſtlemilk,
Lawſon, William, Eſq; of Girthhead.
Louther, George, jun. of Dornoch.
Maxwell, Sir William, of Springkell, Bart.
Maxwell, John, Eſq; ſon of Sir William Maxwell.
Monteith, Rev. Dr James Stewart, of Cloſeburn.
Monteith, Charles, Eſq; jun. of ditto.
Maitland, John, Eſq; of Eccles.
Macmurdo, Captain John, at Drumlanrigg.
Maxwell, James, Eſq; of Kirkconnell.
Maxwell, William, Eſq; of Kirkconnell.
Maxwell, Wellwood Eſq; of Barncleugh.
Miller, William, Eſq; of Dalſwinton.
Macartney, John, Eſq; of Halket-leaths.
Macmurdo, M. L. George, reſiding at Boneſhaw.
Maxwell, Frederick, at Banks of Tenegles.
Macmeith, Gilbert, reſiding at Dumfries.
Moffat, Edward, Eſq; of Shellinglane.
Macadam, Lieut. James, of 98th regiment, reſiding at Dumtrieff.
Malcolm, Lieut. Pultney, reſiding at Burnfoot.
Morrine, John, Eſq; of Laggan.
Milligan, Ely, ſurgeon, reſiding at Urr.
Newal, David, writer in Dumfries
Newal, Captain William, at Rammerſcales.
Newal, John, Eſq; at ditto
Ramſay, James, Eſq; Dumfries.
Stewart, Colonel Alexander, reſiding at Stair.
Stewart, Colonel James, ditto ditto.
Staig, David, Eſq; Dumfries.
Sharp, Charles, Eſq; of Hoddam.
Syme, John, Eſq; of Barneally.
Stewart, William, Eſq; at Hillſide.
Stewart, Samuel, at Brownhill.
Short, Francis, Eſq; of Courrance.
Smith, Patrick, ſurgeon at Newmains.
Scott, Ninian, Eſq; of Carcoſide.
Smith, James, Eſq; of Connilligan.
Smith, William, reſiding at Maxwelton.
Smith, Alexander, ditto at ditto.
Smith, L. at Irle.
Sproat, David, reſiding at Kirkcudbright.
Scott, James, at Forge.
Scott, James, at Hopeſrigg.
Welſh, John Maxwell, Eſq; of Steelſton.
Welſh, George, at Morton Mains.
Yorſtoun, Rev. Mr Andrew, miniſter of Cloſeburn.

Game-Keepers.	*By whom appointed.*
Blacklock, John, at Crowdie-knows,	Richard Bell, Eſq; of Dinmanbie,
Brown, George, ſervant to	William Craig, Eſq; of Arbigland.
Clark, Samuel, writer in Dumfries,	Charles Charteris, Eſq; of Amiſfield.
Carſon, John, ſervant to	Hon. Alexander Dalzell of Glenae.
Carſon, James, at Dalwhatt,	Alexander Ferguſſon of Craigdarroch.
Dryden, James, in Eccleſechan,	Andrew Johnſton, Eſq; of Knockhill.
Dickſon, Joſeph, at Ruthwell,	Viſcount Stormont.
Herron, John, Eſq; jun. of Ingleſtown,	James Dougias, Eſq; of Orchyardton
Harkneſs, George, at Langholm,	Duke of Buccleugh.
Johnſton, James, in Bentpath,	Sir James Johnſtone of Weſterhall, Bart.
Kirkpatrick, Thomas, in Dalſwinton,	Peter Miller, Eſq; of Dalſwinton.
Kirkpatrick, Samuel, in Hallmyre,	David Macculloch, Eſq; of Ardwell.
Neilſon, Joſeph, in Lukehead,	Rev. Dr James Stewart, Monteith.
Paterſon, William, ſervant to	Hon. Alexander Dalzell of Glenae.
Richardſon, John, at Newabbay,	William Stewart, Eſq; of Shambelly.
Richardſon, Thomas, of Caſtlemilk,	Robertſon Lidderdale, Eſq; of Caſtlemilk.
Underwood, William, ſervant to	Mrs Sarah Lothian in Dumfries

JOHN BUSHBY, Sheriff Clerk.

By Order of his Majeſty's Commiſſioners for managing the Stamp Duties
JOHN BRETTELL, Sec.

TO be SOLD or LET, and entered to at Whitſunday next, 1787,

A HOUSE, conſiſting of two ſtoreys and garrets, with a Malt-Barn, Loft, Steep-ſtone, Kiln for twelve bolls, Brew houſe, Corn-barn, Stable, Byre, Bake-houſe and Oven, and a large Garden, incloſed with a ſtone dike, and all in good condition, lying in the market-town of Lochgelly, pariſh of Auchterderran, and ſhire of Fife, about four miles from Kirkcaldy, Kinghorn, and Bruntiſland.

Apply to John Thomſon brewer in Bruntiſland, the proprietor. Not to be repeated.

The Fairs or Markets of GRAITNEY
RENEWED.
FREE OF TOLLS OR DUTIES.

THE Earl of Hopetoun, curator to the Marquis of Annandale, judging it will be attended with advantage to the Public, and with conveniencies to dealers in cattle, That a general tryſt or market for all kinds of cattle ſhould be held at the NOLTHILL on the ſide of the BAKHOUSE GATE, or turnpike-road, about half a mile from Graitney-Green, propoſes that theſe markets ſhall commence this year 1787, and be held annually.

1. On the ſecond Thurſday of June.
2. On the 15th day of September; and if Sunday, on the Monday following.
3. On Thurſday after the Crief and Falkirk Michaelmas markets, being the Thurſday before the Carliſle Hompton market.
4. On the ſecond Thurſday of November.

The advantages of the ſituation of Graitney for a general market for cattle and ſheep are very many. It is thought the moſt centrical place where the greateſt number of ſellers and buyers can meet. Here is the point of junction of all cattle from the North and Weſt Highlands, and weſtern counties of the ſouth of Scotland that are driven to England, and here they divide for the ſouth, the weſt, and eaſt of that country. At no other place in Britain does there paſs ſo many of the beſt and trueſt bred cattle in Scotland. And here alſo paſs the greateſt number of the cattle from Ireland.

The place ſet off for the market is extenſive and dry; and, being on a ſmall eminence in a flat country, has a commanding view of all the fields and grounds for a great diſtance.

The acceſs to the market-place is moſt commodious. Cattle from the north, by Moffat, Lockerbie, &c. have it along ſide the Turnpike-road. It is propoſed, that a croſs-road is to be made from the military way from Annan to Dunkin to the turnpike-road by Graitney, and a bridge over Kirtle water, now building, will lead cattle from the weſt, by Annan, nearly ſtraight to the market place; and in the mean time, theſe cattle will go by Graitney Green, and the toll-bar at Headleſs Croſs, where they are to be exempted from toll-duty on their way to this market.

Graſs and paſtures of all kinds, from the fineſt to the coarſeſt, are to be had in the neighbourhood, at very moderate rates.

Good accommodation will be got at the Inn of Graitney-houſe, lately fitted up, and at the Inns of Springfield and Floſhend, and at the ſeveral Inns of Graitney Green and the neighbourhood.

Forbes's Pectoral Lozenges,
An effectual Remedy for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Sore Throats, Hoarſeneſs, and all diſorders of the Breaſt and Lungs.

THEY give ſpeedy relief in Aſthmatic and Conſumptive Habits, when not too far advanced; they admirably allay the tickling which excites frequent Coughing, and ſheath the acrimonious humour occaſioning the ſame.

One or more put into the mouth before riſing in the morning, will prevent thoſe troubleſome Coughs, which many are ſubject to at that time; and the ſame when going to bed.

In ſhort, whoever uſes them once, will be more ſenſible of their good effects than by any deſcription that can be given.

Mr Forbes returns thanks to the friends and correſpondents of his late brother, Mr Alexander Forbes, who have been purchaſers of Forbes's Pectoral Lozenges, and thinks it his duty, for their ſatisfaction, to inform them, that the Pectoral Lozenges now on Sale were prepared during the life-time of the inventor.

Sold, by appointment of the proprietor, by Meſſ. HUSBAND, ELDER, AND CO. Mr RAEBURN, and Mr SMITH, at Edinburgh; and by one reputable Shopkeeper in every town in Great Britain.

By Order of Sir Michael Bruce of Stenhouſe, Bart. Convener of the Truſtees for the Turnpike Roads in the counties of Stirling and Linlithgow.

THESE are intimating, That a General Meeting of ſaid Truſtees is to be held in the houſe of William Dearn vintner in Falkirk, upon Saturday the 28th day of April inſtant, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpoſe of allocating the funds towards the repairs of the turnpike-roads, and other buſineſs of importance.

There will, at ſame time, be laid before the Meeting the draught of a bill to Parliament for diſjoining the counties of Stirling and Linlitgow, and for a prolongation of the preſent turnpike act, ſo far as relates to this county; as alſo a propoſal to inſert a clauſe in the new act for removing the Stirling toll bar to the eaſt end of the village of St Ninian's, or vicinity thereof; likewiſe a motion made by Lord Elphinſton, for including the road leading through the pariſh of Denny and Falkirk towards the Red burn in the county of Dunbarton, in the new act; and alſo a motion of Lord Dunmore and Mr Erſkine of Mar, for inſerting in it the road from Falkirk by Dunmore park, to Craigward ferry, and from thence to Stirling; and laſtly, a propoſal of the Committee appointed to draw up the bill, that coal ought to pay toll as in other counties. JOHN MILLIGAN.

Stirling, April 12. 1787.

EXCISE OFFICE, Edinburgh, 12th April 1787.

BY ORDER OF THE

Honourable Commiſſioners of Exciſe,

THERE will be expoſed to ſale, by public auction, at the Exciſe Ware-houſe in LEITH, on Friday the 20th April inſt. at twelve o'clock noon,

20 Boxes of BLACK TEA, 84 Ankers of BRANDY, 17 Ankers of RUM, 436 Ankers of GENEVA, 20 Half-Hogſheads of FRENCH RED WINE, with the Tackle, Apparel, and Furniture, and the Materials of the Hull, (after being broke up) of a COPPER-BOTTOMED BRIG of 168 tons burden, lately condemned as forfeited in his Majeſty's Court of Exchequer.

The conditions of ſale, and the Tea, Spirits, and Wine, to be ſeen at the Exciſe Warehouſe in Leith; and the veſſel and her materials, by applying to Mr James Gray, Shoremaſter of Leith, on the day before, or morning of the day of ſale.

TO BE SOLD,
Furniſhed or Unfurniſhed,

THE HOUSE poſſeſſed by and belonging to Sir Archibald Grant of Monymuſk, with the Coach-houſe, Stables, and other offices, including the Gateway, conſiſting of four rooms, through which gateway the preſent principal entry to the houſe is.

The houſe, which is genteel, and adapted to accommodate a large family, is agreeably ſituated in the centre of a large garden, neatly laid out, through which there are two entries, one to Scott's Cloſe, the other to Argyle Square: which laſt may be made a commodious coach-entry, and eaſy acceſs to the South Bridge. There is alſo a large leaden ciſtern and water-pipe in the back-court, with many other conveniencies. The houſe to be ſeen every Monday, Wedneſday, and Friday, from twelve to two o'clock. For further particulars, apply to Mr Iſaac Grant writer to the ſignet.

Houſe, &c. in Forfar.

To be SOLD by roup, within the houſe of William Monro, vintner in Forfar, upon Saturday the 5th of May next, at three o'clock afternoon,

THESE SUBJECTS lying in the town of Forfar, lately poſſeſſed by the now deceaſed Doctor John Ogilvie, phyſician there, conſiſting of a large dining room and parlour, ſix bed rooms, large garret, ſhop, kitchen, cellars, brew houſe, barn, ſtable, and chaiſe houſe, with a large garden and parterre.

The articles of roup and progreſs of writs are to be ſeen in the hands of William Robertſon, writer in Forfar.

Not to be repeated.

IN INVERESK FIELDS.

TO be SOLD, an INCLOSURE in the Fore Brae of the Fields of Invereſk, conſiſting of eleven acres one rood ten falls of Scots meaſure, with two Stents in the Commonty of Invereſk and a Seat in Invereſk Kirk; all poſſeſſed by John Keadiſtie, farmer in Muſſelburgh.

Hary Guthrie, writer in Edinburgh, the proprietor, will treat as to particulars; and the price may remain in the purchaſer's hands on proper ſecurity.—Not to be repeated

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Houſe and Offices of Muiravenſide,
TO BE LET FURNISHED,

THE HOUSE of MUIRAVENSIDE, ſituated in the county of Stirling, and near the town of Linlithgow, conſiſting of nine fire-rooms, milk-houſe, laundry, ſtables, and coach-houſe, with a good garden, dove-cote, and any quantity of incloſed graſs ground, cloſe by the houſe, that may be deſired.

The ſituation and other conveniencies of this place renders it perhaps one of the moſt delightful and pleaſant villas in any part of Scotland. It ſtands upon the banks of the water of Avon, little more than a mile above the bridge over the Avon, on the great road from Edinburgh to Stirling, in a plentiful healthy country, having the convenience of market towns, ſtage-coaches, flies, carriers, &c. paſſing to and from Edinburgh to Glaſgow, Stirling, and other parts of the weſt country, every day. In ſhort, it may be deemed ſuperfluous to give any other deſcription of this place further than in general to ſay, that its local ſituation is ſuch as to render it highly commodious for any family who wiſh to enjoy the pleaſures of a country life.

For particulars, apply to Mr Macdonald writer to the ſignet, Princes-ſtreet, Edinburgh. The Houſe, Ground, &c. will be ſhewn by the ſervants at Muiravenſide houſe.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, on Wedneſday the 16th May 1787, betwixt the hours of ſix and ſeven afternoon,

The Houſe, Offices, and Garden on the north ſide of the High Street of Muſſelburgh, poſſeſſed by Mrs Scott.

In the houſe there are eight rooms and a kitchen, a number of cloſets, three of which will contain beds, a garret over the whole, with a pantry, and wine cellar fitted up within the houſe

The offices conſiſt of a coal cellar, two beer cellars, brew-houſe, ſtable, and hay-loft; and at the bottom of the garden which leads to the river, there is a coach houſe and waſhing-houſe, with a copper fixed, and a pipe of ſoft water brought into it.

There is alſo a pump well at the houſe.

The whole are in the beſt repair, and will be ſhewn every Monday and Thurſday from eleven to two o'clock.

The articles of roup and title-deeds may be ſeen in the hands of Hugh Corrie writer to the ſignet, Edinburgh.

Inn or Stage at Dalnacardoch to Let.

THE well-known frequented INN, built under the direction of the late Board of Truſtees for managing the Forfeited Eſtates at Dalnacardoch, part of the eſtate of Lochgary, being the next ſtage on the great military road from Blair of Athol to Inverneſs, with the Farm, Incloſures, and Hill-paſture thereto belonging, are to be LET for ſuch a number of years as can be agreed upon. The tenant's entry to commence at Whitſunday firſt, when the ſame becomes void by the voluntary removal of the widow of the late tenant.

This ſtage is ſo well frequented and known to all travellers to the north of Scotland by the Highland road, for its many conveniencies and accommodation by the complete and elegant manner in which the houſe and ſquare of offices have been built and finiſhed with ſtone and lime and flated roof, at a high expence, and alſo the ſtone-incloſures, that it may be deemed ſuperfluous to give any pompous deſcription either of the ſituation or accommodation for travellers and Noblemen and Gentlemen who reſort to it, even from England, during the ſhooting ſeaſon, as well as the great extent and range of paſture ground for enabling the poſſeſſor to hold a ſtock of black cattle and ſheep. And therefore it becomes only neceſſary to ſay in general, that it is perhaps one of the completeſt and beſt accommodated of any of the Highland ſtages in the north of Scotland. And as the proprietor is deſirous to have a perſon properly qualified to occupy ſuch a place, ſo as to keep up the character of the Stage, and give ſatisfaction to travellers, this public intimation is made.

Perſons intending to offer will pleaſe apply to William Macdonald writer to the ſignet, Prince's Street, Edinburgh, or to Alexander Stewart, at Miln-town of Drumacheine, the factor.

Water-falls, Mill, and Lands, to Let,
IN FORFAR-SHIRE.

TO LET, for any number of years that can be agreed upon, and entered to at Whitſunday next,

The MILL of MONYFEITH upon the water of Dighty, within four miles of Dundee, to which place there is a communication by the beſt road in the country.—The ſituation of this place renders it particularly favourable to the eſtabliſhment of a manufactory, lying in the neighbourhood of a fertile country, in the vicinity of a large and flouriſhing town, and ſo near the Frith of Tay, that veſſels of 100 tons load and diſcharge within an hundred yards of the preſent mill, by which means feuel, and every other bulky material may be had at a moderate expence. The preſent mill commands a Fall of 8 feet upon and at the foot of the water of Dighty, where it is moſt copious, and the whole water can be taken into the Lead when neceſſary, by which means it has ſufficient power to work any machine commonly uſed in this country. Beſides the LANDS preſently annexed to the mill, conſiſting of 18 acres good arable ground, perſons inclining to make a bargain, may be accommodated with 18 acres of paſture ground, and a conſiderable quantity of arable, if neceſſary.

There are upon the premiſſes a well-frequented public houſe, with other conveniencies.

Beſides the above ſituation, there is another, the leaſe of which expires in five years from Whitſunday next, and which lying quite contiguous to the other, may be annexed to it, and employed in the ſame work. It commands 5½ feet Fall upon Dighty, and the ſame damhead ſerves both.

For particulars, apply to the proprietor Charles Hunter, Eſq; of Burnſide, or John Patullo, overſeer at Grange, who will ſhew the premiſſes.

AYR-SHIRE.

THE following Farms, belonging to Mr Alexander, lying within the pariſhes of Mauchline and Sorn, are to be LET in tack for nineteen years. Entry to the lands at Martinmas next, to the houſes and graſs at Whitſunday 1788.

HAUGHYET, conſiſting of about 80 acres, all incloſed and ſubdivided.—There is a good ſteading of Houſes upon this Farm, which lies within a quarter of a mile of the town of Mauchline.

GRASSYARDS, 73 acres, moſt of it incloſed, with a new ſteading of Houſes upon the lands.

HOLMSTOUN and RIDGATES, together contain upwards of 90 acres; and

DYKEFIELD,—about 90 acres.

Theſe lands are all arable and capable of great improvement. The proprietor will incloſe, and build good houſes where wanting, and will alſo aſſiſt in limeing.

There are good roads through all theſe farms, which lie in the neighbourhood of Ayr, Kilmarnock, Cumnock, &c. with lime and coal within a ſhort diſtance.

Offers for theſe farms will be received till Lammas next by Arthur Bruce the factor at Ballamyle.

N. B. None need apply, but ſuch as are in circumſtances to ſtock the lands ſufficiently.

AT LEITH—FOR LONDON,

THE DILIGENCE,

PHILIP BUTLER Maſter,

Now lying on the birth in Leith harbour, taking in goods for London, and will ſail on the 21ſt inſtant.

For freight or paſſage, apply to the Maſter on board the ſhip, or to Andrew Caſſels in the Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, or at his houſe in Leith.

For Charleſtown, S. Carolina,
THE BRIGANTINE,

SAMUEL,

WILLIAM JAMIESON Maſter,

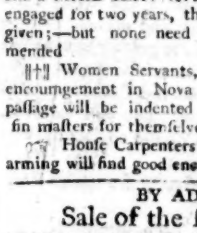
Will be ready to take goods on board at Greenock by the 10th current, and clear to ſail about the middle of May.

The Charleſtown is a ſtout Veſſel, about 300 hogſheads burthen, and has excellent accommodation for paſſengers.

For freight or paſſage, apply to Archibald and John MacKinlay, Edinburgh; Burnſide and Co. Glaſgow; or, Lancaſter and Jamieſon, Greenock.

N. B The Charleſtown will have a Mediterranean paſs

FOR CHARLESTOWN IN SOUHT CAROLINA,



The Ship JAMAICA,

(Britiſh built)

ARCHIBALD MALCOLM Maſter,

Will be ready to receive goods at Greenock on the 7th April, and to ſail about the 10th May.

For Wilmington in North Carolina,

THE BRIGANTINE DILIGENT, (Britiſh regiſtered) JOHN KEAN Maſter, will be ready to receive goods at Greenock on the 15th, and to ſail the 25th April.

For freight or paſſage in theſe veſſels apply to Samuel and Robert Anderſon of Edinburgh; James Robertſon, Merchant Bank, Glaſgow; or Archibald Fleeming in Greenock.

March 31. 1787.

AT LEITH—FOR LONDON,

The Betſy of Dunbar,

WILLIAM MILLER Maſter,

Is now lying in the harbour of Leith, taking in goods for London, and will ſail the 26th current, to be dependad on.

This Veſſel is elegantly fitted up for the accommodation of paſſengers, who will meet with the beſt uſage.

For freight and paſſage, apply to the maſter on board, or Robert Hewat, Peter's Cloſe, Cowgate, Edinburgh.

FOR HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, AND NEW BRUNSWICK,

THE SHIP RUBY,

WILLIAM ROBERTSON Maſter,

Now ready to receive goods on board at Greenock, and will ſail by the 20th April 1787.

The Ruby is a fine Britiſh built ſhip, about 400 tons burden, has excellent accommodation for paſſengers, and is intended as a conſtant trader betwixt Nova Scotia and Greenock.

For freight or paſſage apply to Mr Alexander Smith jun. Aberdeen; Mr Alexander Warrand, Glaſgow; or to Hunter, Robertſon, and Co Greenock.

N B. Wanted, for a Gentleman's Family in Nova Scotia, a MAN SERVANT that can tend table, aſſiſt in the family, and underſtands ſomething of a kitchen garden,—and a MAID SERVANT for domeſtic ſervice,—both to be engaged for two years, their paſſage paid, and good wages given;—but none need apply that are not well recommended

☞ Women Servants, of good character, will find great encouragement in Nova Scotia Such as cannot pay their paſſage will be indented for one year, and have liberty to fin maſters for themſelves when they arrive at Halifax.

☞ Houſe Carpenters and Young Men acquainted with arming will find good encouragement.

BY ADJOURNMENT.

Sale of the Eſtate of Redcaſtle.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 4th day of July 1787, at ſix o'clock afternoon,

The Lands and Barony of REDCASTLE, lying in the pariſhes of Kilernan and Kilmuir-Weſter, and county of Roſs. Theſe lands hold of the Crown, and are valued in the ceſs-books of the county at 149l. Scots. At a moderate converſion of the victual, they yield of yearly rent about 1200l. Sterling; and being very extenſive, and ſtill in their natural ſtate, they are capable of great improvement. Their ſituation is uncommonly agreeable. They lie along the navigable frith of Beauly which bounds them on the ſouth, for the ſpace of about five miles. They are diſtant from the burgh of Inverneſs only about two miles. The ſoil is of an exceeding good quality, dry and healthy; and, owing to the ſouth expoſure the crops are more early than in the moſt ſoutherly parts of Scotland. The manſion-houſe is fit to accommodate a large family. The gardens are extenſive, and yield fruits of all kinds in great plenty, early, and of the beſt quality. There is a conſiderable ſalmon fiſhing upon the eſtate, and white fiſh, and ſhell-fiſh of all kinds. The low country game upon it is plenty: and all ſorts of Highland game within a few miles of it. There is ſome natural wood, and the plantations upon the eſtate are extenſive, and in thriving condition.

Any of the tenants upon the eſtate will ſhew the lands, and the rental, title-deeds, and articles of roup are to be ſeen in the hands of John Tait writer to the ſignet, Park Place, Edinburgh; and to whom any perſon may apply who wiſhes to purchaſe by private bargain.

Sale of Lands in the county of Stirling.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, on Friday the 22d day of June next, to begin at one o'clock afternoon,

The Lands of TORWOOD; alſo theſe detached FARMS called CRAWNEST, LOCHS, and BELLSDYKE, lying in the pariſhes of Larbert and Airth, and county of Stirling.

The ſituation of Torwood is remarkably beautiful, commanding a delightful and moſt extenſive proſpect, and there are a great quantity of valuable trees of various kinds upon the lands. There is a part of the Torwood of conſiderable value, lying to the north of the road, leading from Falkirk to Stirling, which is held few of the proprietor of Torwood, and is now in non-entry, ſo that the purchaſer will be entitled to an entry from the vaſſal.—The ſoil of the other farms is extremely good, and their vicinity to Carron Work greatly encreaſes their value.

The lands of Torwood, and each of the farms, will be put up to roup ſeparately.

For farther particulars apply to John Dundas, clerk to the ſignet.

William Lewis, at the houſe of Canonhall, will ſhew the grounds.

EDINBURGH Printed for and by JOHN ROBERTSON, and Sold at the Printing-houſe in the OLD FISHMARKET CLOSE, where ADVERTISEMENTS and SUBSCRIPTIONS are taken in —
This Paper is regularly publiſhed every *Monday, Thurſday,* and *Saturday*: —— Price, a ſingle Paper 3 *d.*—1 *l.* 17 *s.* 6 *d.* yearly when called for—2 *l.* & 6 *d.* deliveredin Town—and 2 *l.* 6 *s.* 6 *d.* ſent by Poſt